LONDON ANOMALIES.

COMMERCIAL ROAD AND STEPNEY GREEN-INDEPENDENCE DAY AT A STRONGHOLD OF ENGLISH NON-CONFORMITY.

London, July 5. The East End of London is dull, commonplace and unpictures jue, but it has many surprises for those who do not know it well. One | ness and indifference of 1861-63, when he adof these revelations is the decency of its poverty. vised Mr. Beecher against attempting to plead It is not in that quarter that beggars are seen | the cause of the Union. His own sympathies the West End, where they are always hanging | his was one of the earliest voices raised in Engon to the fringe of wealth, sweeping crossings | land on the side of the Union. He made many and picking up pennies by menial offices. One addresses from platforms in Lendon and in may go miles in the East End without seeing | northern counties, and was one of the most usea beggar. Everywhere there will be indications ful friends of America in England; but so inof extreme poverty and narrowness of life, but | tense was the bitterness of feeling that he did there will be no signs of squalor and crime. not consider it wise for Mr. Beecher to face The tollers of the East End are decently mobs in the cotton districts, although he subseclothed, quiet and orderly. Their faces may quently changed his opinion when that great reveal the pathos of their lot, but theirs is a orator succeeded in obtaining a hearing. In his poverty not without self-respect and sturdy old age he has lived to witness a Fourth of

is the evidence of systematic work for its en- thirty-six years, and he has heard an East End lightenment and regeneration. Commercial audience applauding with all its might the prin-Road is a dull, dreary thoroughfare opening out | cipies of the Declaration of Independence and of Whitechapel near Aldgate and piercing a rejoicing over an old-time American victory swarming Hebrew quarter. At every turning over England, Possibly this was one of the of the street there are glimpses of board schools, | strangest anomalies of East London-a region mission chapels and churches. A short distance fraught with surprises. from the top is a strong working church, supported by the Oxford Christ Church Mission. In Philipotert, there is a landmark dating from 1642—the famous Wycliffe Chapel, a great centre of evangelistic work, and adjoining it is the tre of evangelistic work, and adjoining it is the new Mildmay Central Hall, where mission services are conducted for Hebrews. There is a medical mission here, and higher up is St. Philip's Church

Further down Commercial Road is Watney Street Market, once notorious for its Sunday revels and its filth and degradation, but now a quiet spot where street preaching is carried on, where a chapel and mission hall have been established among the stalls and where the vicar and three curates of Christ Church are conducting a wonderful parish work. Lower down is Stepney Temple, a centre of the Wesleyan Mission. It is Darkest London, but there are gleams of light everywhere.

Stepney Green is the strangest surprise of this benighted section of the East End. It is a beautiful old churchyard eight acres in extent, in the heart of the Hebrew quarter. A gray church tower stands among sycamores and is surrounded with leafy verdure. It is old Stepney Church, with a sweet chime of bells, melodious as the birds among the trees. Flanking the Green are rows of rusty, red-brick houses built as long ago as the time of the Georges and Queen Anne. These were once the suburban homes of prosperous London merchants, who drove morning and evening to and from the City. This easis of verdure in the centre of the dull and unpicturesque East End is a strange survival of village life. Stepney, with its ancient church and quaint mansions facing the Green, was once a rustic village,

support of Congregational usage and polity. The district has been transformed into a He brew quarter, but the work goes on with unato the decent artisan class, among whom much solld and useful work is done.

AN INDEPENDENCE DAY SERVICE. This was the scene last Sunday of a service as anomalous as any of the East End surprises which I have been describing. The Men's Sunday Union decided to celebrate the American Independence Day twenty-four hours in advance. The pulpit was draped with Inly celebration was announced for the after-The meeting house at the appointed hour was filled with foremen and skilled workmen, neatly dressed in black and betokening quiet demeanor. They had assembled to celebrate in their own decorous but discriminating way the birthday of American liberty, and as propriety in rejoicing over a successful revolt seemed to justify the celebration, for they were on ground where the associates of the Pilgrim Fathers met for weekly worship two hundred and fifty years ago, and made a courageous stand for religious independence and conscience

The chairman of the men's union, Mr. H. A. Kennedy, did not find it difficult to explain why this service of praise for American liberty was held under its auspices. Their union was a brotherhood based on lowe to God and love to man, and no greater or more useful cause could enlist its sympathetic support than good-feeling between England and America, and the cooperation of two fraternal nations in the high ends of civilization. He paid a hearty tribute to the sterling qualities of the American people, and declared that it was of the utmost importance that England and the United States should be brought into closer union. As for the war in progress, he considered that it would inevitably lead to beneficial results in the West Indies and in the Philippines. He contrasted sluggishness of Europe in allowing the Sultan's

crimes in Armenia to pass unavenged. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung with fine effect by Mme. Zipporah Monteith, while the artisans and mechanics of the East

End applauded with all their heart. An address followed from Colonel James L. Taylor, chairman of the American Society, and spoken explanation of the main cause of the American Revolution—the unwillingness of men of English blood to accept injustice and to submit to tyranny; but this representative audience of the London working world, so far from mani-

heartily. Having interpreted Independence Day in its strict American sense, Colonel Taylor referred to the Queen's Jubilee and the presence in London last year of the Special Embassy. When he mentioned Mr. Reid's name there was a hearty outburst of prolonged applause. This demonstration of approval was repeated with equal earnestness when the paraphrase of Webster's eulogy to England's world-wide empire was quoted from Mr. Reid's speech delivered in London a year ago. These were practical proofs

remembered in London with pleasure, and that its beneficial effect in promoting good feeling

between nations has not yet ended. A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Dr. Kennedy, a veteran Congregational preacher, at the advanced age of eighty-six, made the final address and spoke with warmth of the friendly relations existing between England and America. He might easily have contrasted the good feeling of to-day with the coldflaunting their wretchedness and rags as in were entirely with the anti-Slavery party, and July celebration in old Stepney Meeting House, Another surprising feature of Darkest London of which he was the minister in charge for

COLONEL TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

ciety, at Stephey Meeting House, London, July 3:

sking the Green, was once a rustic value, enabled in America as a National day of reloging tenanted by rich men and people of quality. It was the mother church of the vast area, with its swarming bives of dense population, now known as East London. Where one least expects to find traces of rustic beauty and will age environment is this lovely reminiscence of a byzone age.

Within a few yards of the gray parish church is Stepney Meeting House, with save been conducted into severe have been conducted on this ground since 1040, and it has ever been to too. Green expects the find the first the conditions of Non-Conformity and rustic of considering a stronghold of independent religious belief. For nearly two centuries a square, brick treet instrument, which is the lovely in the limits of the venerable parish church. Thirty-dive years ago it was a crumbling ruin beyond the limits of the venerable parish church. Thirty-dive years ago it was a crumbling ruin beyond the reach of repair, It was torn down and a handsome Gothic church substituted for it, with schools, classrooms and assembly halfs on adjoining ground. The most cherishes an along succession of faithful pastorates with loyal support of Congregational usage and polity. The district has been transformed into a He-

But let it heed as well-for we have
Message to bond and thrall to wake.
For wherever we come we twain
the throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake.
And his menace be void and vain.
'or we are the Lords of a strong young land
And you are the Lords of the main.

COLONEL HAY'S SPEECH AT THE LON-DON BANQUET JULY 4.

(Loud applause.)

From The Daily Chronicle.

Colonel Hay, in proposing the toast "The Day We Celebrate," said:

I should be much to be commiserated if I were expected to say anything new and original in proposing the toast which has been confided to me. A hundred and twenty-one celebrations like this have exhausted the resources of eugy, we must be content to repeat the phrases of our fathers. But there are some words which never pail upon the ear; there are songs which have gained in melody for centuries; and the praise of this day will not seem stale to any audience of Americans until the Nation begins to falter and hait in its triumphant march of progress. Thank heaven! It is beyond the power of prophecy to foretell that day of evil omen to the world.

To how many people to-day the thought must have occurred—how fortune seems to favor this day of all days in the year; how history seems delighted to regird it from time to time, consocrating it anew to glory and use. First in Philadelphia in 1776, when it received its baptism of fire; then in 1862 a double spiender lighted upon it, illuminating a continent from Vicksburg to Gettysburg; and now the world is spanned with its brilliancy from Santiago to Manila, from the Antilles to the Antipodes.

This year all the omens are with us. The presence at this board of so many of the most emiment representatives of English life seems like a visible sign and symbol of the new amity, too long Colonel Hay, in proposing the toast "The Day We Celebrate," said:

delayed, between the two great branches of the English-speaking people. For many reasons this will be a memorable year, for none more than for the lucid recognition, by the British and American communities alike, of the fact that, reversing the text, the ways of pleasantness between them are the ways of wisdom, and that variance is mere folly and madness. We are glad to think this is no passing emotion, born of a troubled hour; it has been growing through many quiet years. I am reminded of a little parable. A friend of mine, known and honored by all of you, who had taken at castle in Scotland, wanted to display the British and the American flags from its topmost tower. But not within to give either procedence over the other, he had the two flags sewed together, so that one side displayed the Stars and Stripes and the other the meteor flag of England. The commination was rather—I will not say heavy but weightly, and in the still days of midsummer it drooped upon the staff. But when a broze came the twin flags and included the splender of their colors, and when a gale blow they stood stiffly out to the air, proclaiming their attachment to every quarter of the sky. So my friend drew the moral which I see you recognize before I utter it. The attachment was formed leng ago, but it needed rough weather to show it to the world.

Now that the day of clear and cordial understanding has come which so many of us have long de-

REJOICING IN RUSSIA.

AMERICANS AT THE AMBASSADOR'S RE-CEPTION HEAR OF THE SPANISH FLEET'S DESTRUCTION.

ciation with our National holiday.

sisted by their daughters, the Misses Hitch-cock, the First Secretary of the Embassy, Mrs.

they were full of gratitude to the Ambassador. The Governor of the German colony at Kino-

the earth with a strain in which the whole Anglosans of Savo thie Queen." (Enthusiastic sprought) while the world applaued, the strain of God Save the Queen." (Enthusiastic applaues)

But the Victorian can was not, and the era of George III was that in which the thirteen coloring the properties of the control of the con rank of nations represented at this great Court. | of the newspapers complain of the favor shown recent awards of large contracts to leading tung" advocates the enactment of a law to pun-American shipbuilders, rolling mills, locomotive lish those who do not vote at elections. It is a matter of interest to note that the only

foreign flag that floats from any building in the city of St. Petersburg is that of the United States of America, which can be seen for a mile up and down the Nevsky Prospect, the Broadup and down the Nevsky Prospect, the most way of St. Petersburg, floating from the office of the Consul-General of the United States. Heretofore flags of other nations have been displayed only on Russian festival days or on holidays of the country displaying the same, but the Consul-General asked permission to fly the flag of his country each business day of the year. The request was promptly granted, and the flag's display created a decided sensation. People kept the telephone of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in whose building the Consulate is located, busy all day, asking if there had been a victory for the Americans over the Spanish, they taking it for granted that the display of the flag was intended as a sign of rejoicing over a victory. The steady progress made by the Army and Navy has had the effect of giving expression to the latent feeling of sympathy with the United States among the educated classes and active business men, and there is a decided change in public sentiment in favor of American, which the Ambassador and the American colony are laboring to increase.

Among the Americans present were General and Mrs. George B. Williams, of Washington; Irving M. Scott and Dr. Leo Chismore, of San Francisco; Lindon W. Bates, of Chicago; the Rev. John Mueller, of Alteona. Penn; Dr. N. A. Johnson and daughter, of Easton, Penn; Mrs. J. A. Parish and daughters, of Denver; Mrs. M. L. Farish, Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Price Lane, of St. Louis. way of St. Petersburg, floating from the office



STORY of this importance, concerning china, has never before appeared in any American advertising. It is the more important because it comes at a time when all indications point to a rise in china prices. The Wanamaker Stores produce this morning Eighty Thousand Dollars worth of Haviland China. and offer it at

Half Prices and Less

In stating the maker's name (Theodore Haviland, of Limoges), an almost sufficient description of the goods is given. All the goods are new,—intended for this season's selling. Note that.

People who know Haviland china will understand why the advertiser makes no effort to describe the beauties of the goods. It would not be Haviland china if it could be described. The wonderful richness of decoration, the characteristic depth and glow of color, the exquisite grace of design and the transport of the characteristic depth and glow of color, the exquisite grace of design and the transcendant skill of execution are matters famous throughout a world, and require no further aid to publicity. In the collection of Fancy Plates herein mentioned are many wholly new Haviland ideas, including the superb ox-blood-and-gold combination and the customary season-changes in the always beautiful Haviland blue and gold.

Many of these prices are but one-third of what the goods would (if obtainable at all) cost at retail to-day. None is more than one-half. plates, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 1 large meat | CUPS AND SAUCERS .

At \$15 doz —Breakfast size; regularly \$27.50. At \$15 doz —Dinner size; regularly \$36.

HAVILAND DINNER SETS-Four kinds, all with handsome flower decorations and gold handles dish and I sauce tureen. RICH FANCY PLATES—A great assortment, only one line of which is mentioned here.

At \$9 doz.—Dessert size; regularly \$20.

er gold stippled.

At \$18 - 101 pieces; was \$28.

At \$25 - 125 pieces; was \$40.

At \$27,50 - 113 pieces; was \$42,50. At \$30-113 pieces; was \$47.50.

THER SETS
At \$2-13-piece berry set; value \$6; another sort at \$3-50, that was \$12
at \$10-13, risce game set; value \$30

IGED RELISH DISHES 80c, for the \$1.75 kind. \$1 for the \$2 kind.

35.50, that was \$12. At \$16-13-piece game set, value \$30. At \$18-13-piece fish set; value \$35.

At \$20-19-piece meat set, consisting of 12 dinner

per cent, under prevailing retail prices. \$13.50 celery trays are now \$7.50. \$12 celery trays are now \$7. \$10 celery trays are now \$6 \$16 bowls, 10 in., are now \$10. \$15 bowls, 9 in., are now \$9. \$12 bowls, 8 in., are now \$7.

\$1.60 for the \$3.50 kind.

At \$4.75 doz.—Tea cups and saucers, that were \$10, At \$4.25 doz.—After-dinner cups and saucers, that At \$6.50 doz .- Chocolate cups and saucers, that were \$13.50. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

At 95c —Bon-bon dishes; regularly \$2.

At \$1 each—Chocolate pots, teapots, sugar bowls, pitchers; value \$2,50 each.

At \$1.25—Cracker Jars; regularly \$3.

At \$1 and \$1.50—Jelly dishes; regularly \$2 and \$3.

In connection with this selling of china, attention should again be called to the recently announced purchase of an entire stock of Cut Glass, of the best American makes. We are selling these goods at forty

\$5 spoon trays are now \$3.

A table on the main floor is devoted to cut glass saits and peppers and syrup jugs. These, too, are very attractively priced:

At 50c, each—Saits and peppers, sterling silver tops;

At 50c, each—Saits and peppers, sterling silver tops; There's also a line of pressed glass salts peppers, and

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

pointment of three professors of the Prussian Technical High School from the members of the House of Lords, such an appointment requiring the signature of the Chanceller, which was not

RAINS AND FLOODS.-Heavy rains have prevailed throughout Germany all the week. and have greatly damaged the crops in the flooded Hartz districts of East Prussia. The floods were especially severe in the Brunswick district, where many houses were destroyed. GERMAN TARIFF AT KIAO-CHOU BAY .-

Chen Bay has asked the German merchants if they desire the introduction there of the Ger-AMERICAN MEATS PREFERRED .- Some

American preserved meats in the Army and Navy, to the detriment of German meats. MANILA GREATER THAN SEDAN.-Herr

Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, speaking at Barme this week, said the battle of Manila was greater feat than the battle of Sedan, which

The semi-official newspapers say the departments of the Prussian Government are about to forbid their employes from taking Socialist papers or participating in Socialist agitation, under the pain of severe punishment and under the pain o

TO MAKE MEN VOTE. The "Kreuz Zel-

EXPORTS TO AMERICA FALL OFF.-The exports for the fiscal year to the United States from the consular district of Frankfort were \$31,025,501, or \$6,598,381 less than in the preceding year. The decrease in the northern half of Germany is larger in some districts. More than 50 per cent of the loss is in sugar exports. In

ABBEY IN THE ACADEMY .- Edwin A. Ab MRS. ALLEN SAILS.-Mrs. Allen, the wife

of Lieutenant H. T. Allen, the United States military attaché here, who is now in Cuba, sailed for the United States on Thursday, on board the Fuerst Bismarck.

American Ambassador, was run over and somewhat injured by a bleyelist, near the Branden-burg Gate, on Tuesday. NEW QUARTERS FOR THE EMBASSY .-

The officials of the United States Embassy have rented new offices in Unter den Linden and Schadow-st., and will move in October. The new quarters are larger and better adapted for the purpose, but they are much more expensive. They are paid for out of a special allowance. MUST HAVE INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

-The Prussian frontier officials have been ordered to prevent the importation of American pork which lacks the American inspectors' cer-tificates. This action is owing to the instruc-tions of the Government at Washington to omit certificates when the meat is intended for Ger-many. The American Embassy has made an

MR. SCOTT'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL,-Irving Scott, the American shipbuilder, is returning from Russia, to which country he had been summoned by the Czar for the purpose of advising in regard to Russian haval construction. His mission has been wholly successful.

KING ALBERT AT DRESDEN.-King Albert of Saxony is at Dresden, and is suffering from occasional hemorrhages, but his general

SOLDIER'S BARY STARVES TO DEATH.

HIS OTHER CHILD ILL AND HIS WIFE'S MIND AFFECTED BY HER STRUGGLE WITH POV-ERTY-ME IS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Private James Goldstein, of the 8th Regiment, now in amp at Chickamauga, despite the poverty early in June. The sequel came yesterday mora-ing when his four-months-old baby died from starvation and lack of proper care. His other child, a little girl of five years, is said to be in a bad state from similar causes. The mother carried her dead baby through the streets yesterday morning to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, all uncon-

one of its suffering hours before.

The mother's mind is affected by the long siege of privation and watching at the bedside of her little ones. For a time after her husband had left her the plucky little woman struggled along brave-ly, making shough with her needle to satisfy their humble wants. She had two small rooms on the item of rent was reduced to a minimum. About two weeks ago, however, her youngest child fell

sleep, she fell into a doze. Awaking at 4 o'clock, she found the bany unconscious. Vainly she tried to restore it. Then in despair she grabbed a shawl and rushed into the street of her way to Bolevius. The clerk who registers applications at once called Dr. Waugh. He said the child had been dead at least four hours. The news was gently broken to the mother, and she fell into a swooth. When she revived she told her pitiful story, and said she had neither moves nor feed. Her weakened condition proved plainly enough that she had subsisted for days on little or nothins.

The only thing left for the authorities to do was to send the hody of the soldier's buby to the Morgue. Late in the afternoon the mother left the hospital to go in search of relatives. At a late hour she had not returned to her home.

DR. TOLMAN RESIGNS HIS OFFICE.

TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH DR. JOSIAH STRONG IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LEAGUE

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor the resignation of Dr. Tolman from the general agency, which he has held for the at three years and a half, was accepted, to take

Dr. Tolman will be associated as organizing sec-retary with Dr. Josiah Strong in the executive management of the League for Social Service. The object of the league is educational. It will ssue leaflets on the various problems of the day

issue leaflets on the various problems of the day by men and women whose knowledge of the particular subject will enable them to speak with accuracy and authority.

"There is a wide demand at the present time," said Dr. Telman yesterday, "for the knowledge of how other individuals and institutions are working out social problems in order that isolated workers may avail themselves of plast experience and not frilter away working energy in useless, because unnecessary, effort. To meet this demand the league will have a bureau of information regarding sociological subjects, which will indicate sources of information to editors, clergymen, college students and others. "The Committee of Direction consists of the following: Robert C. Ogden, Spencer Trask, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Margarey E. Sangster, William B. Howland, Washington Choate, Morney Williams and John W. Kjelkaard, Themembers of the Advisory Council are R. W. Gilder, Washington E. Gladden, Charles H. Parkhurst, John H. Patterson, R. Fullon Cutting, William R. Huntington, Alice Preemsn Palmer, Edward Everett Hale, H. B. Frissell and Henry C. Potter. Spencer Trask has consented to act as treasurer, The hendquarters will be in the United Charlies Building, Room 608, No. 165 East Twenty-second-

general convention, to be held in October, of all the charitable organizations of the city. Forty somany. The American Embassy has made an investigation.

NOT DUE TO AMERICAN PORK.—An investigation of the statement published in the newspapers that thirty-eight cases of trichinosis

which had occurred in Saxony were due to the use of American pork has shown that all the cases in question were due to one trichinous AMERICAN LINE TO FRANCE PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH ONE BE

TWEEN NEW-YORK AND LA ROCHELLE.

writes a most interesting and, from the trade point of view, valuable communication to the State Department relating to the establishment of and New-York. He presents a number of facts which it may be well to consider in a somewhat abridged form, and so arranged as to meet the wants of the renders of a daily newspaper. For four or five years, he says, there has been more or less speculation as to the establishment of cently both English and German companies have been considering the project. He has the assurance that an American line would be far more acceptable to the interested parties on that side of the

would not, but if the service has some organiza-tion at the start it could be made to pay almost from the beginning. The cargo going to the United States, he states, could be collected from

First-From Cognac, La Pallice. Rochelle is its natural port. The brandy shipments to the United States from this great distilling centre amount would go anywhere else in the event of direct Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are from La Rochelle to Liverpool.

Second-From Angoulème, the exports are chiefly manufactures of brass goods, netting, fine French Third-From Angers, cables and cordage and

Rochelle, largely increasing on account of the shallow waters of the Gironde preventing Bordeaux from being reached by large ocean steamers. Immense quantities of wines are shipped hither. Fifth-From Nantes and Saumur, famous, pectively, for fancy biscuits and preserves and for

Sixth-From Biscay ports, At present much cargo is guthered by coast vessels and carried to English, French, Belgian and duties ports for transfer to vessels sailing to the United States. F. W. Morch, president of the La Rochelle Cham

whatever moment such a project becomes a reality our port would be ready to grant every facility for the establishment of special trains for passengers, to reduce rates for carrying exportations or importations of merchandice."

can more than reasonably expect to secure the arrying of the great quantities of porcelain from

carrying of the great quantities of porcelain from Limoger, a large part, if not all, of the exports from Lyous besides much from Southern Germany and from Switzerland."

The next question he asks and answers is, What cargo could be brought from the United States! He finds these articles to be grain, cotton, wood pulp, himber and miscellaneous. Imports of agricultural machinery, oleveles, lubricating and other oils, rairond steel and fron from this country could enter France direct instead of by Liverpool, as at present. The following are brief excerpts from a long quotation he makes from the letter of Mr. Morch, above quoted:

"It is certain that there are merchandise and passengers for New-York in the centre of France, in all the eastern region, in the west and south, and that these passengers and this merchandise, now forced to go to the channel ports, would gladly avail themselves of a service which sailed from a more convenient point."

"If the line sailed under the American flag, do you believe that a goodly number of your comparious visiting Paris would prefer to sail in

a more convenient point."

"If the line sailed under the American flag, do you believe that a goodly number of your compatitions visiting Paris would prefer to sail in ship of their own nationality, rather than take a foreign vessel."

Mr. Jackson is assured that special trains would be run from Paris on the arrival and departure of steamers, and a long journey to Paris would be saved American travellers going to Bordeaux, Blarritz, Bayonne, Lourdes, Poitiers, Tours, Nantes and the French coast of the Mediterraneau, and the Pyrences. The new port of Pallice-Rochelle is situated three miles from the historical town of La Rochelle, and is sheltered from the sea by three large matural breakwaters. The roadstead offers an excellent anchorage and is reputed for its safety. The port is acceptable any weather. The quays are serviceable to the extent of 1.750 yards. The railway accommodations are ample, as also are the facilities for storing and transferring goods are the facilities for storing and transferring goods are the facilities for storing and transferring goods are the facilities for storing and transferring goods. The railway accommodations are ample, as also are the facilities for storing and transferring goods. The pullotage rates vary from \$2.25 per hundred tons to \$15.63 per hundred tons for steamers, sailing vessels being charged double, except when in ballast.

FUSION OF COLORADO SILVER MEN. Denver, July 17 .- A meeting of the joint commis ocratic and Populist parties of the State of Colo